

BOOK ONE

CHAPTER XII

NEOHOMOZOA AND THE HEMISPHERES

i. MEN OF THE BOSCAE

The Rand McNally Standard Atlas, 1949 edition, was used by the author as a reference for the geographic descriptions in Section 1.







Insofar as is known the Bushmen ethnics of the hemispherical era have been of southern India, Ceylon, Oceania and south Africa. Southern India is that part of India south of the Vindhya Range. The island of Ceylon is also known as Lanka. Oceania is the loosely collective name for the southeast islands and archipelagoes of the southeast Pacific and of the Indian Ocean. Oceania includes Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, the Malay Peninsula, Malayan Archipelago, and Madagascar. Micronesia contains the Gilbert Islands, Ladrone, the Carolines, Marshall and other islands of the Pacific Ocean between Asia and the Philippines. Melanesia contains those islands of the Pacific which lie northeast of Australia and includes New Guinea, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Solomon Islands, Admiralty Islands, Bismark Archipelago, Fiji Islands. Polynesia contains those islands of the Pacific which lie between 30° north and 47° south of the equator. This subdivision of Oceania contains New Zealand, Hawaiian Islands, many small islands such as Maoris, Marquesans, Samoans, Tahiti, and Tongas. The Maylayan Archipelago is the largest of the island groups, lies southeast of Asia in the Pacific and Indian oceans, contains Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Philippines, and adjacent small islands. Madagascar lies in the Indian Ocean just off the east coast of the Lakes region of Africa. South Africa extends from the Lakes region southward to the terminus of the continent. In all modes of thought these peoples of this ethnic are accepted as being the indigenous origins of the lands which they are known to have inhabited.

All but, if not wholly, extinct in southern India, Ceylon and some parts of Oceania, except as represented there in the mixed races, these yellow men of the thickly wooded lower landscapes of Australia and southern Africa are regarded as the oldest known ethnic of the current era. The African Bushmen, still extant as late as the middle of the 20th century A.D., are nomadic hunters living chiefly in the Kalahari Desert; they are described as being five feet or less in stature, as having a leathery yellow skin, a flat triangular face, protuberant abdomen, steatopygia, and a low cranial capacity, their chief weapon, the bow with poisoned arrows. They possess only the rudest huts and utensils, live in family groups or small hordes. Their artistic instinct is unusually developed, as shown in their rock drawings and in a wealth of folklore. Ethnologists regard these African Bushmen as the aborigines of central and southern Africa. Bushmen are dolichocephalic, have coarse wavy abundant head hair, have face, pubic and axillary, but no general body hair. Their language is unlike any other known, being sonically of the non-respiratory buccal-lingual-labial click which is the sonic of a percussion, not of a wind, instrument. They use drums with which to communicate, the code being comparable to the clicks and code of the Morse telegraphic system, which is not then unsimilar to their buccal speech; both use percussion instruments, note, tone, timing, rhythm, intensities, etc. And the epigraphic systems of points and cupules would be perfect systems for their language. The modern method of writing music employs dots and lines used to indicate tone, note, timing, rhythm, intensities.

The Bushmen who were the Australian aborigines and who were supposed to have been all but extinct are coming back as a part of contemporary Australia. They use a polished curved and/or angled wooden missile, the boomerang, which is tellingly effective, self-retrieving, an instrument the full use of which calls for a great number of precision techniques in which they are adept. Similar weapons have been found in a few of the ancient cultures of the upper Nile Valley and in the northern part of the Lakes region in Africa. The instrument is still used by wild Dravidian tribes in south India and until recently by a certain few southwestern United States American Indian tribes. The Dravidians of southern India are the oldest known race of India, forming the bulk of the population of Hindustan. Originally, in their origin there a true ethnic, these Dravidian Bushmen ethnics are now mixed with Ethiopic, Mongolic and Caucasian in varying degrees. The mixed Bushman language is agglutinative, as is the native aboriginal Australian, Tasmanian, and all other mixed Bushman speech. The mixed Bushman spoken language is an agglutination of a true non-vocal, non-voweled, non-consonanted, buccal speech in which the column of respiratory air is not used. The muscular walls of the buccal cavity and the tongue are the instruments used. Although classified as an agglutinated speech, it retains sufficient elements of its isolation stage so that these, as well as the agglutinations and the respective internal compositions of both, are necessary for a real understanding of the speech.

It has been generally supposed in the Euro-American way of thought that the Bushmen have compiled no literature; but this may not have been the case.

Diringer¹ writes: "Scattered all over South Africa, caves and rock shelters have been found, in which a great number of paintings are still visible. The variety of subjects are immense, including animals of all sorts and human figures in various attitudes and actions. Most interesting are a few symbols"—he has just previously mentioned "purely geometric symbols" to which he now here refers—"found occasionally among the paintings which have never been explained; they occur also among the stone engravings which are numerous in the lower valleys of the Vaal and Orange Rivers. The South African paintings are probably the work of the ancestors of the present Bushmen, and are therefore called 'Bushman art'." And, again: "In Australia there are rock paintings belonging to various periods." And, quoting L. Adams: "those in the rock shelters of the western part of west Kimberly are still the objects of religious practice among the natives." Diringer writes further: "In the vast area of Polynesia, Melanesia, and Micronesia, rock drawings, engravings and paintings are a universal feature".(L. Adams) "Interesting are the Papuan pictograms published in the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 1936. Many rock pictures have been found in Dravidian India, they contain figures of men and animals, or geometric designs of uncertain significance."

Always among all of these painted and graven pantomimic and pictographic symbols are the geometric signs: as though some sort of universal system of geometric ideograms which the local pictograms and pantomimograms had translated into the local pictography of the indigenous peoples who used the places of the inscribings as schools of learning, academic and applied, or as though the sign itself may have been reproduced pantomimically and then this pantomime was pictured, and a picture then still further devised came to represent the both, so that a geometric sign, for instance, such as , derived of , becomes  in pantomimograph, and the trifold,  in pictography; and a geometric  becomes , which latter two, then, the inflection languaged, English speaking, Indo-European translates as snake instead of spiral and spiral instead of the eternal becoming, finding for himself a word but not a meaning; and pronouncing in English the name of that which pictured is used as an ideopictogram, mistaking an ideopictogram for a pictogram, projecting this meaninglessness upon the author who used the symbols, sees the pictured form as the intent of the expressor rather than the idea which the pictured form implies; and no human communication has taken place; and a grave misinterpretation of the formulations of a people has resulted.

And there are then also the points, the cupules: these are always there. Earliest mesohomozoa did not voice itself in body song, did not express its mood in thalamic vocalization, nor say its thought in cortical speech, communicated its intent in direct silent body activity, with its hands sounded them forth in beaten rhythm; finally clicked with the muscles of its mouth and tongue a buccal reproduction of the beaten sounds which its hands had produced: as

do these ethnics: represented graphically that which it sounded with its hands and with its buccal oros in dots and cupules; upon the buccal sounds and the dots gradually formed a language and its epigraphy.

But the geometric signs are there, too, and these ethnics are not earliest mesohomozoa but earliest neohomozoa. Are the geometric signs some classical ethnic-wide phylum Anthrozoa anima sapiens gās, species mesohomozoa, epoch late mesogeologic, region a prehemispherical homeland, system of silent communication, a classical system of geometric ideograms, a learned epigraphy which needed constantly to be set into the symbols of the classically illiterate? Every tribe of every ethnic of neohomozoa, no matter the paucity of all things else, has insofar as is known, tenaciously held onto and almost fantastically preserved, as though this were its prime essential, its educated men or man and the tribe's interpretation of a school, an archive and the symbols in which the learning was taught and expressed: dubbed medicine men in English or rainmakers or high priests, the tribe's savant: dubbed superstition the tribe's remnant of the science it had been so taught.

The caves of the Bushmen have been their schools of learning: the colleges and universities of their culture. The paintings and carvings of pantomime and pictography and geometric signs and rhythmic points and cupules were their literature: the literature of their science and its applied arts, and the literature of their history. What these literatures of the Bushmen ethnic may sometime prove to relate, and what rudiment of what variation of what system of science they may be found to have preserved, disfigured or undisfigured, if the later hemispherical ethnics of neohomozoa do not completely lose or destroy that which it collectively finds, and does not insist on mistranslating it, and does not misunderstand that which it correctly translates, may sometime be known: the knowledge bringing with it a new glimpse of the dignity of the human phylum.

The caves and rock paintings and carvings remain because they resist climatic destruction; their existence does not necessarily imply that they were the only places of schooling. The groves and the wood are relatively temporary and do not remain. Animism is the name given to the system of beliefs, practices and sciences of the Bushmen ethnic of neohomozoa. To them all of nature is alive and the human physical organism is animated by an ensouled human being which inhabits it and which without altering its identity may leave the human physical organism and may then continue to exist in this separate and disincarnate but ensouled state and the human being is eternal; and cosmos and extracosmos and the human being and its soul are governed by laws which the Bushman dares to believe that the learned man of his tribe knows something about and by way of his learning can do some small but important things in the manner of control of these natural laws or in the guidance of the tribe in its adaptation to these laws.

A prehemispherical homeland, native habitat, for Bushmen would need to be sought somewhere in some anterior uninterrupted conformation of dry lands

which would have occupied the zones now occupied by the Asiward portion of the Pacific Ocean, the southeasternmost part of Asia, portions of the Indian Ocean, Africa south of the Sahara, among any other of its possible extensions. In some accepted modes of thought the Bushmen are considered to be the final ethnic remnants of that earliest neohomozoan evolutionary metamorphosis of mesohomozoan morphology which occurred among the earliest of *Anthropo homoza anima sapiensis gās* to have produced offspring that were evincing those definite series of anamorphoses by means of which the mesohomozoan form achieves the neohomozoan status, in these latitudes and longitudes, at a time when the balance of the world's hominidae continued throughout the balance of the Mesogeologic era to produce organisms of the various respective archeo-, paleo-, and mesohomozoan levels of human phyletic evolution while here on certain parts of this zone during the late millennia of the Cretaceous period of the Mesogeologic era this first ethnic variety of neohomoza became fully established, eventually reproducing this ethnic variety of neohomoza species of homozaan morphology as a constant.

Earlier, during the Comanchean millennia which were the early half of the Cretaceous period of the Mesogeologic era the continental-sized mass of which this zone was a part was fractured, much of it disappeared; separated subcontinental-sized masses holding archeo-, paleo-, mesohominidae, and lesser isolated pieces of landmasses which held the mesohomoza from which were evolved the first neohomozoan ethnic were left, some of which remained as isolated masses, such as the south Pacific Islands, Australia, Oceania, Madagascar; others such as this land which is now southern Africa, served during an ensuing geologic period as nuclear landmasses around which new continents gradually or suddenly formed.

If, while on that mental double-traversing of earth's longitude through each half of its latitude, when one's mind, fanning from the southern polar convergence, proceeds northward along these more southern extensions of the eastern meridians, through the parallels of the Pleistocene south subtropical and tropical dry landmass of the Eastern Hemisphere, through the Union of South Africa, with Bechuanaland to the west, enter southern Rhodesia with Mozambique to the east, cross the Zambezi River system which flows southeastward from its source to empty into the Mozambique Channel of the Indian Ocean along the eastern portion of the eastern shores of this portion of this Pleistocene African continent, and come to Nyasaland where Lake Nyasa borders its name land, Mozambique and most southwestern Tanganyika; and come, further, to Lake Tanganyika on the borders of Tanganyika, the Belgian Congo and northern Rhodesia, it sees right here where Lake Bangweulu and Lake Mweru on the border of northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo form the headwaters of the Congo River which flow generally parallel to those of the Zambezi but westward toward the Atlantic; and if it keeps going on up just a brief way further and before coming to Lake Victoria, stopping there, the mind looks, training its attention not north toward Victoria and Tana and the Nile, but bilaterally, west along the Congo to the Atlantic, east along the Zambezi

to the Indian Ocean, and straight on south beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the southernmost tip of this land at Cape Agulhas, where the Indian Ocean and south Atlantic of the great general waters meet and are one, here then, this part of Africa which is so perceived, south subtropical and south tropical Africa from the Lakes region, is a Pleistocene nuclear landmass of this continent of Africa of this hemisphere, the eastern one, of this Neogeologic era remaining as it was from the late periods of the Paleogeologic era through the early two periods of the Mesogeologic era and during that period of that Mesogeologic era when the Mesogeologic species of its human habitants gave birth upon it to Bushman ethnic, species neohomozoa, undisturbed by the final Cretaceous and initial Eocene destruction of the greater contours of which it was a part, and undestroyed during the subsequent periods, from which, if continuing to look westward and eastward and then from eastward northward along the parallels and meridians, the mind turns its thoughts back into this Mesogeologic era, and watch the magic, the contours of today disappear and the contours of that period reappear and some of the lands that reappear are full of the various ethnic varieties of the species mesohomozoa of the phylum Anthrozoa homozoa *anima sapiens* gās; and some still uphold remnants of paleohomozoa; and some, of archeohomozoa. All are thus humanly inhabited except this one zone of this newly arriving neohomozoan ethnic. On all of the lands the contours are human contours: the archeohomozoan contours are human contours; the paleohomozoan contours are human contours; the mesohomozoan contours are human contours; the newly forming neohomozoan contours are human contours: the cultures of the phylum are human cultures: the knowledge of the phylum is human knowledge: as much above the contours, the culture, the knowledge of the contemporary extrahuman organisms as are those of neohomozoa of the Neogeologic era above its extrahuman contemporaries. Here on this land-remnant of his ethnic zone Bushman is at home, as he was until recently on the islands of Oceania, the southern tip of India, and the islands of the south Pacific beyond Oceania toward Chile.

The Comanchean Cordillera were durable; their archeo-, paleo-, mesohomozoa were undisturbed; but the crust of the zones of the homeland of Bushmen neohomozoan ethnic was not a very thick crust; it exploded again and again until the inner pressures eventually subsided and the rest of this part of the crust sank; but for a million years the Pacific seas flowing over it boiled as they still do sometimes after 52 million years occasionally boil here and there; fires came up through these waters unquenched; sunsets knew a violent glory, and further metamorphosis of mesohomozoa into neohomozoa was delayed over the entire earth for all of that one million years because the particular light patterns which cause that homozoan mutation could not get through the cosmic results of that fallout in the upper photosphere. This was the period when most of the great reptiles died.

But mesohomozoa did not perish; however, neither did it continue uninterruptedly to produce the neohomozoan metamorphosis; and, also, this neohomozoan ethnic which it had already produced did not subsequently do

so well as did some of the human phylum's later neohomozoan ethnics. Having produced this one, its first, ethnic of the evolving species neohomozoa, the evolving species mesohomozoa continued as such upon those of the dry lands upon which the organisms of the phylum Anthrozoa anima sapiens gās had achieved their mesohomozoan status which were not destroyed.

East from Dravidian India and east from latitude 110° east of the eastern coast of the northern continent of the Eastern Hemisphere, Sumatra, Malaya, Oceania, northern Australia, entirely across the Pacific to Chile on the western coast of the southern continent of the Western Hemisphere, the south Pacific Islands, from south of Galapagos at 25° south of Tropic of Cancer to 150° south of this tropic narrowing southwestward as they approach Chile, seem to bear evidence of the former existence here of one great continental landmass and of its eventual disruption. This has been mentioned frequently by various accredited sources and frequently discussed.

ii. NEGRITIAN

The Rand McNally Standard Atlas, 1949 edition, was used by the author as a reference for the geographic descriptions in Section 2.

The pure Negritian ethnic of hemispherical neohomozoa is the so-called Negro, which is a Latin word meaning black. Mamie Yancey's complexion was that of the pure Negritian. Their hemispherical habitat is the western portion of the African Sudan, that geologic and geographic portion of this continent of the Eastern Hemisphere which lies west of the Nile basin's western highlands between the Congo river basin and the Sahara Desert. They are described as being characterized by tall stature, often powerful physique; their skulls as being extremely dolichocephalic with a convex forehead, prognathous jaw, large teeth, very flat very broad nose, as having everted lips and scant fleecy beard, moderately thick fleecy head hair, little to no body hair other than axillary and pubic. They are properly called Negritians, the region which they inhabit, Negritia: the region is recently known as French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa and the lands lying from these to the Atlantic through the lands now called Spanish Guinea, Cameroons, Nigeria, the Gold and Ivory Coasts, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Senegal.

The mixtures of Negro and other neohomozoan ethnics are called Negroids, except usually as these are Caucasian when the mix is referred to as colored people. Of the Negroids, those in Africa which are a mixture of Negro and Bushman are called Negrillos; those in Oceania which are a similar mixture are called Negritos; those in lower India and Ceylon who are mixtures of Bushmen and Negro ethnics are called Dravidians. These Negroids and colored people are not uniformly black as in the Negro; their colors vary from yellow and paleface through brown of various depths to dark brown. The Bushman-Negro cross in all instances has produced regressive offspring, the result of the

crossbreeding being equal to neither of the two contributing ethnic varieties; these Negroids, the Negrillos, Negritos and Dravidians, being short in stature, from 3'4" to 3'5" in height, and of the lowest known current ethnic mentality of neohomozoa. They breed a longer upper lip than the Negro which together with the lower lip is of lesser but of varying degrees of eversion, a nose that is broad and flat but of varying degrees of flatness, a tendency to steatopygia, the fat in the buttocks and anterior forward bellying abdominal wall being monstrously overdeposited, a skull that with some few occasional exceptions is brachycephalic being broad laterally and short anteroposteriorly, a skin that is over hairy in varying degrees of excess and a scalp that sometimes as a constant sprouts hair in tufts instead of all over. The cross of the Negro and the south African Bushmen produced the Pygmies, the smallest known peoples of the earth. The Negro-Caucasian cross does not generally reproduce recessively. In the eastern Sudan along the Nile Basin and to the Red Sea the Bantus and Nubians, Somalis, are colored people, mixtures some of Negro and Hamitic circum-Mediterranean ethnics and others of Negro and Semitic Caucasian. Colored people formed of Caucasian crosses are found on all four continents of both hemispheres. In archeological remains of some parts of South America, statuettes of the typical Negro ethnic type have been found.

Because the Negritos of Oceania commonly have frizzled hair, they are called, loosely, Papuans. The Negrillos of south Africa have hair which is very woolly. Haeckel², therefore, called them Ulotrichs, but the word did not have the appeal that the word Papuan has. Nor did his term, Lopocomi, which means tuft-haired and which he applied to those whose hair grows in tufts. He called the Negro, Eriocomi, which means fleecy-haired. So, fleecy-haired burnt-face: Negro, native habitat west Africa between Sahara and Congo, called the French Sudan, and, therefore, aboriginal native west or Negritian Sudanese. Tuft-haired burnt-face: Negrillo, Bushman-Negro cross, native habitat south Africa, native tribes Pygmy, etc. Frizzle-haired burnt-face: Negrito, Bushman-Negro cross, native habitat Oceania. Hairy body burnt-face; Dravidian, Bushman-Negro mix, native habitat southern India. Of these the Negro, the west Sudanese, the true Ethiop ethnic of neohomozoa, is by far the darkest, is tall, of fine physique, fleet, intelligent.

The Nubians, some of the finest of neohomozooan stock, mixture of pure Sudanese Negro and circum-Mediterranean Khamite, formed a permanent powerful culture between southern Egypt and Abyssinia along the Nile cataracts, the Nubian Desert, from Khâp Sh Khr to the Red Sea. Of Africa, the Bantus comprise the mass of the native races south of the equator. The Hottentots are mixtures of Khamite-Bantu and Bushman; therefore, a mix of circum-Mediterranean Khamite ethnics, Ethiopic Negro ethnic and Bushman ethnic. And it therefore becomes understandable why they call themselves Kha Khain. This mixture did not regress below the contributing Bushman level. They are taller than and the cranial capacity is somewhat greater than that of the Bushmen. The skull is, however, excessively dolichocephalic; the cheek bones are prominent; the chin pointed; the face triangular, bearing Negro features;

the skin yellowish-brown. The Hottentots are now advancing out of a culture which has been one of extreme regression. The language is described as being an agglutinative tongue of marvelous phonetic and grammatical development in view of the low order of the race speaking it. It possesses four of the 'clicks' characteristic of the Bushmen; 'tones' such as occur in the Indo-Chinese languages; grammatical gender such as occurs in Caucasian languages, and relational suffixes closely resembling true inflection:³ a language, then, which has kept parts each of its Bushman, Negro and Khamite heritage.

Today the islands of the Caribbean of the Western Hemisphere belong to the colored races: the West Indies, Trinidad, Barbados, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, Bahamas, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Dominican Republic. In North America, especially in the United States, the Caucasian-Negro cross, or colored people, are by preference referred to as the American Negro [circa 1960], but this is a courtesy title since they are not the pure Negritian ethnic, being colored people and often more Caucasian than Negro. They should be regarded as colored Caucasians, not as Negritians: following the Mendelian law they will produce pure Caucasians under selective breeding. Pure Caucasian lines selectively bred of colored stock interbred, never in any future generation, unless again interbred with Negro or colored, produce a colored organism⁴; ... And those so-bred Caucasians who continue to masquerade as colored people labor under a self-deception. ... The Negritians and Senegalese are sometimes mixed with French.

These Negro, the west Sudanese, or Negritian ethnic of neohomozoa spoke and do speak natively an isolating language, vocal, thalamically voweled, buccally consonanted, monosyllabic. Of this isolating speech of the Negro ethnic that of the Negrito of the Philippines is a living vernacular, as are those of the Eme, Tshi and Yoruba Negriti along the Niger River. The only other known neohomozoan isolating remnant still extant is that of the Otomi of Mexico.

The native beliefs and sciences of the Negro and the Negro mixes is that of animism plus reincarnation. Their systems of education are preserved, taught and practiced by their learned men who have been carefully educated in the sciences which are carefully preserved as tribal knowledge; it comprises what knowledge they may have concerning health, subsistence, defense, eugenics, climate, psychology, the welfare of the human soul; upon these the mores of the tribe are maintained. In English the terms medicine men, rainmakers, tribal chiefs, taboos, superstitions are used in reference but are inadequate and misleading; they are systems of education, academic and applied, as good as they have.

As those of the Bushman ethnic, the integration of beliefs, practices, tribal customs, healing arts, educational systems of Negro or Negritian or west Sudanese African ethnic of neohomozoa has been supposed not to have been inscribed in any native literatures. This may be true, unless it be that the as yet undeciphered cave paintings and rock carvings of the Negritian, the Negrito, the Negrillo, common throughout their ethnic strongholds, as the Bushman

findings are common throughout theirs, may in time be found to constitute an earnest literature. The geometric signs, the cupules, the pantomime, the pictography are all over their habitat. And the native designs of their artistry, in themselves, do constitute an epigraphy. The very word itself, *graphein*, in Greek, meant both writing and drawing.

Negritian ethnic, then, in its original locale: Negro of Negritia, West Sudanese Africa. The mode of thought which places Bushman ethnic as descendents of the earliest neohomozoan evolvement of a mesohomozoan hominidae via a phase which occurred on a definite portion of the then current early Comanchean Cretaceous landmasses during a period in which the balance of earth's hominidae did not make the mutation, sees Negritian ethnics as descendents of a second such mutation which occurred on a certain zone of the various great landmasses of the late Cretaceous and not on others, and places the origin of these mesohomozoan progenitors of the Negro ethnics of neohomozoa upon a certain definite zone of the late Cretaceous landmasses upon which, having achieved their neohomozoan contours, they perpetrated their neohomozoan cultures which were in great part culminations of a perpetuation of the knowledge which their mesohomozoan ancestors had possessed and had passed on to them. The earlier parts of this last half of the Cretaceous period of the Paleogeologic era were geologically relatively quiescent. This ethnic in its incipience knew no great cataclysms. The language of the Negro is a vocal body song, a voweled thalamic song and a buccal clicking and a whistling song, like a bird song. The tall Negritian and Senegalese produce these sounds of the phylum in a natural repertoire.

If, from having stopped there between Tanganyika and Victoria, the mind proceeds northwest through Uganda and the Ubangi-Shari region of French Equatorial Africa north of the Congo until one comes upon the terrain where all of the small rivers drain from north, south, east, west, toward the middle, there Lake Chad will be seen to receive these waters into its 10,400 square miles, and the Bodele Depression and the Tibesti Mountains will lie north, the Marra Mountains and the Nile highlands will lie east, and all of Africa westward and southwestward from here to the Atlantic and from the Tropic of Cancer to the equator will be Negritia, the pieces of its political geography bearing such modern names as Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Dahomey, Nigeria, Cameroons. Here the Niger River flows through 2,600 miles, rising in the Atlantic coastal region of this broad part of Africa, flowing north, west and then south through Negritia and emptying into the Gulf of Guinea of the south Atlantic on the south side of this broad part. This Niger river system, its tributaries and its branches, the 800 mile long Senegal River and the Gambia River drain a distinct geologic portion of the African continent which is the African land of the hemispherical era's Negritian ethnic. The prehemispherical homeland would need to be sought here across west central Africa to the Atlantic, on across the Atlantic via its bottom lands, marked by the Cape Verde Islands, St. Paul Rock, Trinidad Island, Tristan da Cunha, touching South America. This, too, is frequently commented upon.

This then, here, as the mind looks, is this zone of this late Cretaceous lands upon which this metamorphosis occurred. And here are these organisms of this ethnic so produced.

In the molecular makeup and concentration of the melanin of its skin inheres the distinctive quality of its coloring. Neohomozoan melanins take on specific light patterns selected from among the near ultraviolet complexes. Can one say just what specific mutation patternings of just what specific complexes of the near ultraviolet patterns which their melanin received these organisms produced? Just what specifications of what glory were their cephalic radiances? Or that of the Bushman ethnic. The psyche, the soul, this was in the mores of both ethnics a major consideration. They must have known quite clearly this cephalic light which they produced. Must have been aware of its presence there around these heads, watched it, seen some head-glory move away and be gone into infinity when the organisms ceased their finite existence. Of their few retained certainties this was one which they did not lose; hence, it must have been of daily natural awareness, not a belief, a realization.

iii. COMANCHEAN CORDILLERAN

The Rand McNally Standard Atlas, 1949 edition, was used by the author as a reference for the geographic descriptions in Section 3.

If the continuity of the mind's geologic vision has not become disrupted during the Eocene interim as has been the continuity of some of the geologic contours and it has watched the Eocene uplifting of the Alleghenies, the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Caucasus, the Hindu Kush, the Himalayas, the Karakoram, the Tien Shan and, if then, from having come to stand on Mount Kailasa one move onward through the final northern reaches of the Himalayas into the Karakoram, and thence into the Tien Shan range, the hemispherical geologic crust with its peoples, north beyond this 48° of north latitude, will be seen by the mind's eye to go two ways from here: one, a compound spiraling moving east and north-and-east through the violently disturbed latitudes and longitudes of eastern Siberia, through the Aleutians and Alaska, turning southeast in the Alaskan range at 145° west and 65° north and descending through the western Americas, is formed by those mountain ranges of the yellow-bronze-red ethnic of neohomozoa which beginning just beyond the gap at the northeastern end of the Tien Shan system as the Siberian Altai forming a landmass north—skirting the Shamo that was once a sea as the Sayanski Mountains, Baikal Mountains, Vablonovo Mountains, Stanovoi, Orulgan, Verkhoyanski, Cherski, Kolymsk, Anadyr, all of which shed their waters northward; in a small way into Lake Baikal via the Selenga system and largely into the Arctic Ocean through two great, the Lena and the Enisei, and a few lesser river systems, cross the far north Pacific as the floor of the Bering Strait, continue as the mountains of the Seward Peninsula of Alaska, the Baird Mountains, Brooks Range, Aleutian and Alaskan ranges, the Great Rockies beginning here traversing the Canadian

Yukon, British Columbia, western United States, the Cascade and Sierra Nevada, Sierra Madre and on south. Along this spiral from this geologic gap northeast of the Tien Shan system where western Mongolia and northwestern Zunghari that was Sinkiang the land of the Tarim border each other, the Altai Mountains range north and east through northern Mongolia and as far as South Tomsk in Siberia, their highest peaks ranging from 11,000 to 12,000 feet.

Throughout its historic and protohistoric eras its ethnic, yellow-red-copper-blue-bronze in variations and degrees, have been the most numerous of the peoples of hemispherical neohomozoa. They still are. Preceding the Caucasians in these areas, they seem to have been the hemispherical era's neohomozoan aborigines of northeastern Asia, of western Cordilleran North America, of Cordilleran Central America and of Cordilleran South America. The ethnic is in complexion yellow, copper, red, dark blue-bronze, with coarse lank straight black scalp hair, round in cross section, and slight to no body and face hair. The male produces scant to no beard. They are, typically, of comparatively small stature. The head is brachycephalic, the frontal and occipital bones, failing to arch well, are markedly flat and broad. The whole face is broad and flat, the cheek bones prominent, the nose small, the eye sockets shallow, narrow from above down and slant. The eyes are typically bordered laterally with overhanging epicanthal folds. This ethnic is called, in English, Mongolic because those of the Eastern Hemisphere inhabiting the area centered by the Lake Baikal region and Mongolia and extending west through the Altai north and northeast through northern and eastern Siberia, were, to those who so named them, seemingly the most nearly pure type of this ethnic variety of the species neohomozoa of the phylum *Anthropo homozoa anima sapiensis gās*. The ethnic is called by others, Altaic, because its eastern hemispherical peoples and their mixes inhabit the entire Altaic region of northern and northeastern Asia presenting physical features which vary east-west from the pure Mongol type of the Mongolia-eastern Siberia-Lake Baikal-Altai regions through degrees of variation of Mongolic-Caucasian mixes grading gradually through the Altai Mountains in southwestern Siberia and central north Asia toward the eastern Ural slopes whence they gradually become lost westward in the Caucasian ethnic Ugurians and Finns. Still others call this ethnic variety of neohomozoa, Turanean, from the Caucasian-Persian word, Tur, one of the three brothers of Persian legend who peopled the earth. The Turks have preserved this as their autonym; hence, the Persian Tur must have been a Persian recording of a Turanean word. The Turks are a typical forward-moving subvariety of this ethnic: the Mongols, the Tartars of Russia, the Siberians, these, too, are typical of the eastern hemispherical Asiatic Mongolic ethnic.

The aboriginal Cordilleran tribes of west North America, Central America and west South America are considered to have been of this neohomozoan ethnic comprising the western hemispherical American subvariety of the ethnic. This ethnic should be renamed; seen comprehensively in its geologic distribution, it is a bi-hemispherical Comanchean Cordilleran ethnic.

The system of terminology which names this ethnic variety of the species neohomozoa of the phylum Anthrozoa *homo sapiens gās*, Mongolic, names the crosses of Mongolic ethnic with any of the other varieties of neohomozoa, whether Bushman, Negro, Khamite or Caucasian, Mongoloids. The Mongoloids are classed among the Mongolic ethnic. These Mongolic ethnics including the Mongoloids have overrun vast territories in both hemispheres: Russia, Manchuria, Japan, China, Indo-China, Burma, Java, Malaya, Oceania, northeastern Europe, the Arctic, the American plains.

Insofar as is known throughout their existence on both hemispheres, these people of this ethnic have been nomadic hunters, would-be fierce and destructive invaders of any civilizations built by any other ethnic; they are usurpers, acquisitive, possessive but not retentive; they are not primarily constructive, not builders; they are not agriculturists, not herdsmen; they prey upon that which the earth, the earth's flora but especially the earth's fauna including its homoza produce. Sociologically, they are nonethical, untruthful, arrogant, deceitful, cunning, sharp, tricky, discourteous on the one hand and falsely courteous on the other, over-aggressive, amoral, antisocial, know the absolute need of mass identification within the herd so that the herd may dominate the earth; have no balanced sense of phyletic responsibility, no compunction, no altruism, no compassion; are egoistic, greedy, insatiable; are motivated by blood-lust as a major passion and a king-slave complex as a dominant orientation; are so conditioned as to mores that these traits are the ethnic virtues to be enhanced, trained, educated, used as precision weapons of aggressive offense. An ethnic profile that is recognizable as that of the obsessive hunter and destructive killer in which the successful kill is the only virtue. An ethnic that has fallen prey to its own habits and instincts of predation.

Anthropobiologically, this is a typical endocrinologically imbalanced neohomozoan ethnic lacking in some hormonal substance which when present in sufficient quantities produces the evolved and balanced system of the typical superior neohomozoan profile of the superior assemblage which is the superior human person in which the lack is endocrinologically overcompensated by the presence in excess of some other hormonal and/or endocrinological molecule. Mamie Yancey's body was not so deprived nor so endocrinologically and hormonally imbalanced. It was a superior neohomozoan organism. A neohomozoan organism of any of the five ethnic varieties will produce a Mongolic-type organism if the thymus gland, a gland which is formed at a certain stage of neohomozoan ontogenesis, is not well evolved, well developed and well functioning in that organism. When the thymus inefficiency is marked, these organisms when so produced are all so much alike as to look unbelievably like brothers and sisters produced by a single set of parents. They are called Mongoloids because they look so much like the typical organism of this ethnic. The thymus gland is the prime anabolizer of phosphorous.

The adrenal gland called also the suprarenal gland and, also, the epinephros, fabricates among other molecules, adrenalin, a compound molecular form

which when oxidized becomes adrenoxidase⁵ and when released uninhibitedly into the system cavorts strongly in the production of aggressive behavior of the organism. Other things being equal, an organism with an active adrenal is constructive, constructively pugnacious in environmentally directed efficiency; with an overactive adrenal, if permitted or so fostered or out of control, the organism becomes aggressively destructive. An organism with an underactive suprarenal knows ineffectual terror, fear.



The peoples of this ethnic speak an agglutinative language. As spoken by the pure Mongolic of Mongolia and the Lake Baikal region, it is a primitive amorphous agglutination of isolating consonantal etymons. Its dialectic modifications comprise families and subfamilies which range as its people range through this Comanchean Cordilleran region of the earth's hemispheres and follows their migrations and mixtures. Turkish is a complex elaboration of this agglutinative speech; it comprises the Turkic or Tartaric subfamily composed of Kipchak, spoken in central Asia, Pamir, West Siberian Steppes, the lower Volga, Crimea and the Caucasus, of Siberian Tatar spoken from the Altai to the Ural mountains and of Yakut spoken in northeastern Siberia. The Samoyldic subfamily of this Mongolic agglutinative language is spoken from the White Sea to the Enisei and Khatanga rivers in Siberia; the Tungusic subfamily is spoken from the Enisei River to Manchuria and the Pacific Ocean. Those modifications spoken in Alaska and by the Cordilleran Amer-Indians again divides itself into various dialectic modifications.⁶



Through Siberia the prehistoric rock pictures are common; in the Americas conventionalized rock drawings of figures of men, animals, trees, animated and moving are found and always the geometric symbols⁷ are found scattered among these.

The belief that the human being is not the human physical organism; that during the life of the human physical organism the human being inhabits that organism, and that at the death of that organism the human being does not die but lives on undying, cosmically disembodied but ensouled and extracosmically embodied and ensouled consciously, awaredly and intelligently in extracosmos; and that human beings living on earth in well evolved, well developed, unaberrant, healthy and well functioning human physical organisms which are well informed and well trained can know an exact science which, if applied with precision, will cause themselves to be able to communicate epicritically to-and-fro with these cosmically disembodied, ensouled, extracosmically embodied human beings; and that human persons who are not so equipped and so informed and so trained cannot so do; that belief is a part of the integrated system of formulations of this ethnic in both its eastern and western hemispherical peoples. The disintegrated fragments of the system as they now are practiced among the eastern hemispherical portion of the ethnic has been called by Indo-European inflectional languaged peoples, shamanism, from the Sanskrit word *çramaṇa*, a disrespectful reference, sounded shaman in English, to those of the priests of the system who are wandering practitioners of the art. Not all of them are mendicants and beggars. All of

them are referred to as conjurers, mediumistic magicians, medicine men. In America the savants of the tribes are called in English, medicine men. But in modern American English usage this word, medicine, means merely the science and art dealing with prevention, cure, and alleviation of the ills of the human physical organism. The word is in Latin *mederi*, to heal, and *medicus*, healer, physician; both derived of the Latin word *magice*. In the Christian religion, Jesus is called the healer, the great physician. To heal does not mean only to heal the human physical organism. In the Avestan, the word is *madha*, meaning medical science, and, also, wisdom. Among the American Indians medicine is that which gives control over cosmic, extracosmic and human forces. Among the Algonquin Indians, the word is *manito*, one aspect of the powers or spirits which dominate the forces of nature, that portion which is the hidden or magic power controlling natural phenomena. Among the Sioux Indians, the word is *oo-a-khanda*, said *wakhanda* or *vakanda*; and implies the natural sciences and the supernatural powers in nature. The mysteries. The sciences. The knowledge of the concealed as well as the obvious. The Median word is *mage*, science and the art of its application. The Greek form is $\mu\alpha\gamma\iota\kappa\eta$, *magika*, m g k kh.

These words, *mendicant*, *medicine*, *mederi*, *madha*, *manito*, *oo-a-khanda*, *mage*, *magika*, are some of them inflectional words used in the inflectional languages, some of them agglutinative words used in the agglutinative languages; collectively they are composed of the isolating consonantal etymons m, n, d, g, kh formed into phrases, agglutinated as radices, inflected as ablauts. Phrases the human phylum having early coined has retained throughout its various methods of voicing and throughout its entire subsequent time-space dimensions. In the hieroglyphic system evolved by the Retu or Rezu of Khap

Sh Khr Valley the signs would be . The first of these is a word sign sounded m v l q. The sign , n, is a geometric phonogram; read as an isolating ideophonogram and then as an isolating geometric ideogram it becomes periodicity. The next, the third, sign is a pictographic ideophonogram, sounded d; read thus, it reads motion. The fourth sign is a geometric ideophonogram; used as an isolating consonantal geometric ideogram it reads as abstracted, change. The fifth sign is the geometric ideogram of the human being, used as a geometric ideophonogram it is sounded kh with no change of meaning. The letter r, as in the Latin *mederi*, is also sometimes used in forming the variant *ooranda* of the Sioux *oakhanda*.

In the Khap Sh Khr Rezu hieroglyphic system r is , later changed to ; used as an isolating consonantal geometric ideogram it means to manifest. All of these phrased isolating consonantal etymons imply something concerning the interrelationship of allurance, proceeding of the q integrative mutation of periodicity, movement, change, manifesting, and the human being. Shamanism, occultism, magic, medicine, mysticism, science; mendicants, priests, conjurers, medicine men: these are all fragments, remnants of a phylum's science of the normal, the natural proceeding of the law and order of the power of the eternal becoming as manifested in periodicity, movement, change in three gamuts, cosmic, extracosmic and human, and the allurance of a q mutation which can

be wrought by the human being; a science which was intelligent, informed, evolved, developed, applied as the mastery of the forces of concealed as well as those of the obvious, retained somewhere, lost except in fragments, as to knowledge and the art of its application, so that the hidden, the mysterious, the mystical, the superstitious, the anormal, the abnormal, the travesty is that which remains. Sometimes.

Semite Chaldean and Assyrian called the chief magic, rab-mag, which is r b-m g. In these two Semite systems, then, the greatest magic is that of b manifesting. But in Sara's system the production of the active manifestation of beneficence was only the means sought so that by its active manifestation something greater, some more potent mutation of the process of the eternal becoming should result. In the Assyrian this chief magic, rab-mag, was called Nargal; the chief magician of one of the tribes of the Mexican Indian was called Nargal; the greatest Assyrian Nargal was Nergel-Serezer; the word naga occurs importantly in Sanskrit literature; there, all nagas are serpents but not all serpents are nagas although some serpents are nagas. In pictography a serpent is a cycle; a naga is any specific cycle of $\sim\sim\sim\sim \overline{\Delta}$, change of the periodicities; a nagal is a proceeding of the eternal becoming of any specific cycle of change of the periodicities; a nagal-serezer is a proceeding of the eternal becoming of that specific cycle of change of the periodicities which is a manifestation of that potential which is z.

The English word, saint, is a disruption of zvnd. In Sara's teaching sanctity was an exact something which a person producing a beneficence by way of its



whole soul could then by means of that beneficence and $\overline{\Delta}$ cause to occur. The word zvnd is z v n d; n d is a movement of the periodicities; z and v should be found to have equally exact meanings.

The fragments which comprise Mongol shamainism is animism plus the idea of the possibility of intercommunication between human beings who at any given time are 'here', and human beings who are 'there', plus the natural sciences: cosmic, extracosmic and human. On both hemispheres the formulations of the Comanchean Cordilleran ethnic show marked evidence of being a native product augmented and guided and influenced by the Khamite.

This yellow, red, bronze, so-called Mongolic ethnic of the species neohomozoa of the phylum Anthrozoa anima sapiens gās, are descendents of a neohomozoan ethnic mutant of mesohomozoa which was accomplished during the 15,000,000 years of the Oligocene period of the Neogeologic era on these particular ones of the dry land contours of that period of the Neogeologic era. These were not new lands. They were old in their mountainous form as the Comanchean period of the Mesogeologic era and it was the ancient paleogeologically unaltered archeogeologic gneiss and igneous rock and granitoid crust of which they were formed not the sedimentary sea-bottom, having, therefore, no calcium carbonate and being low in homo-usable

phosphorous. They had known the great Cretaceous radiation fallouts. These lands had never known archeohomo nor paleohomo. They had been overrun by mesohomozoa during the later portion of the Comanchean period and by the beginning of the Oligocene had been inhabited by mesohomozoa for at least 75,000,000 years. During this period of their mesohomozoan inhabitation the more northern of these lands had been near the north polar center of spin and nearer the north magnetic pole, and within the north polar aurora borealis area of earth's heaviest reception of the solar system's great electronic flows; the earliest signs of the mutation began during the early period of the early mammals. It was an inconstant and irregular metamorphosis. It covered 90,000,000 years and did not even then really successfully establish itself, for all the rest of this mesohomozoan ethnic died out and only this one neohomozoan ethnic survived in these lands. During that time this evolving ethnic knew all phases of its mesohomozoan, pre-neohomozoan, proto-neohomozoan and neohomozoan metamorphoses, occurring contemporaneously through millions of years. It was a slow and tedious, a phyletically inevitable but a not well phyletically sustained process. The ethnos, when it was finally fully established as a phyletic constant, was weak in a thymic phosphorous molecular anabolite and uninhibited in an adrenal cortical molecular anabolite so that for the lack of the sufficient production of the particular thymic fabrication the billions of gray cells of the neohomozoan prosencephalon and markedly of the upper prosencephalon knew a stringency and the cephalic bones knew a paucity and the skin knew an inability so that light ception, melanin fabrication, phosphorous fabrication, cephalic crania, encephalic nuclei and the molecules for the production of the cephalic glory were underdeveloped and underdeveloped and aberrant and not full functioning and of puny amounts, and the organisms of the ethnic were second rate; some of them knowing the light, but, knowing it feebly and ineffectually; but the most of them knowing only the tortured demand of the thalamus for that which it had not and the aberrant expression of phyletic defeat caused by the uninhibited adrenal cortical hormonal anabolism which it had. All of this imbalanced pattern produced extreme hatred and the mores of the obsessive killer. The adrenalin and the adrenoxidase⁸ and the oxyhemoglobin showing through from beneath the irregular melanin, the derm of the ethnic is red, yellow, copper-colored and blue-bronze.

A great lack of thymus where no adrenal compensatory attempt is made by the organism produces a passivity, an over-suggestibility, a fatuous imitativity, and faulting the prefrontal upper prosencephalon, a lack of retentiveness, easy distractability, greediness, possessiveness without retentiveness, senseless destructiveness, amiability, slave-king social orientation. Too great a thymic lack produces apathy, imbecility, neohomozoan sterility of both male and female but especially of the neohomozoan male. The tendency toward congenital thymic failure of evolvment when established is hereditary, is not bred out by any known breeding methods, follows the Mendelian law of transmission of dominant-recessive constants. Is then, one would say, the manifestation of a phyletically lethal gene which intermixture with genes of any known

neohomozoan organism not possessed of the gene does not eliminate. This ethnic by mass interbreeding can retard the phylum's evolutionary tendency, as could Bushman ethnic: could cause it so to regress that it could not keep up with the onward cosmic evolutionary trend, cause it to become unable to take on co-current cosmic light patterns. In each instance after long and agonizing aeons of phyletic regression ... Judged in terms of the profile of the superior assemblage in the persons of either ethnic, the phyletically deleterious effect of its crossbreeding is manifest in any mix of Ethiopic or Caucasian which this ethnic produces to the exact extent in which the mix has occurred.

All Mongolics and Mongoloids show at birth from one to several dark blue, large, dorsal spots of dermal pigmentation along the lower spinal region about at the mid-lumbar area where melanin formation has gone haywire. In some organisms these subsequently disappear, in others they remain.

iv. NIDUS

The Rand McNally Standard Atlas, 1949 edition, was used by the author as a reference for the geographic descriptions in Section 4.

Looking the other way, north-northwest, from Tien Shan range across Lake Balkhash north of the Hindu Kush, a landmass, calm geologically, traversed north-south by the Ural mountain system since the time of its forming earlier than the Comanchean Cordillera, a Cambrian land of the Paleogeologic era standing there through three geologic eras, alone sometimes and for the most part, but always quietly along the valleys of the Ob river system and these Ural Mountains as they have been there since they rose stabilizing an over-accentuated ground swell, extends westward beyond these a ways. Having watched this land rising over-steeply and staying that way and seeing it through its Silurian and Devonian periods and finding there then among its amphibia one kind that was different, a paleohomozoan amphibian that could live as well on this uplifted land as it could on the low fringes of the same land where the land was covered largely with shallow sea, a rather delightful air-breathing, skin-diving genus of paleohomozoa that could swim around in the water as readily as it could creep around on the dry land, and then having seen these acquire hind legs and transform their front legs into arms and gradually become that variety of the species paleohomozoa that did its serious living on land but loved to go down to, to play and feed at times in the waters: and, watching until one comes to the beginnings of an understanding of all this, if one were to move then, with this dawn of understanding, from this vantage point into this land until one comes to stand in the headlands of the Irtysh tributary of the Ob, at Zaisan nor, then from here all of the lands across the northern border of this watershed, which is the Khirgiz Steppe of the 48°-50° parallel north to the Ural Mountains, draining north into the seas of the Arctic, the Ural Mountains extending south from the Arctic at about 70° north latitude along the 60th meridian east of Greenwich to approximately 48° north to Orenberg of Kirghiz Steppe of Russia in Asia where the terrain falls off

into the great Caspian depression, and the Ural River rising well south of the mountains, flowing south through 1,300 miles to empty into the Caspian Sea which covers an area 760 miles long by 270 miles wide, an approximate 169,383 square miles in the bottom of this depression, its surface 85 feet below general sea level; and the Ob river system, the Ob formed by its two tributaries, the Irtysh and the Tobol, draining the eastern slopes of the Urals north of the 48th north parallel to the Arctic Circle and west from about 75° east of Greenwich meridian to about 55° east, and west of the Urals, the Pechora, flowing north through the tundra to the Arctic Sea, can be seen to delineate the geography of that Cambrian geologic landmass and show its surface, its borders and its outlines. Around, beyond this mass, westerly, the Dvina flows toward Finland into the White Sea: south and southwesterly the Ural, the Volga, the Don flow into the midland seas of the Eurafasian landmass: and easterly, the rivers flow northeast, east and southeast. The western border of this Ural landmass is approximately the 50th meridian east. Novaya Zemlya and the islands of Franz Josef Land lie immediately north of the Ural Mountains along the 60th meridian east of Greenwich. Zaisan nor lies just within its most southeastern extremity. Its entire southern border lies north of the 48th parallel north.

Vishnu Purana describes such a conformation of dry lands as having occurred during the earliest period of the Paleogeologic era. And describes the total dry lands then to have been comprised of an old archeogeologic north polar continent which had been the only dry landmass of the Archeogeologic era and this new subcontinental sized Ural mass which formed during the early part of the Paleogeologic era, and describes the organisms of the human phylum at the beginning of the Paleogeologic era on this dry landmass as having been at the earliest phase of paleohomozoan level of evolvement and as having there on this landmass undergone their metamorphoses from earliest paleohomozoan to their latest paleohomozoan level as the Paleogeologic era progressed through the millennia; and describes this Ural landmass as the nuclear center of paleohomozoan ethnic and cultural extensions into the balance of the dry lands as they subsequently formed.

Before the early paleogeologic formation of this Ural dry landmass, during the entire Archeogeologic era the only dry lands of the globe were those covering its north polar area which was at the beginning of that time and then decreasingly so a land of eternal spring and an area of continuous day because at the beginning of that time the poles of the earth lay in the plane of the ecliptic with the North Pole pointing toward the sun and it gradually rose from that position. From its beginning this land was inhabited by archeohomozoa. The organisms of the species archeohomozoa are described as having been of a pale straw color. During the entire Archeogeologic era as the North Pole of the earth was gradually leaving the plane of the ecliptic and beginning the slow ascent toward the north celestial pole, the archeohomozoan inhabitants of this land were gradually ascending through those series of their metamorphoses which would bring them toward their early paleohomozoan form and the earth steadily approached its early paleogeologic morph.

The archeo-paleogeologic transition produced the Ural additions to this first continental landmass. The entire dry landmass of the globe, composed of the old north polar mass and this newly formed Ural mass, comprised a single continental mass which continued as such for some tens of millions of years during which archeohomo of the north polar lands migrated onto the new, the Ural, lands finding there the marine-prepared sea bottom nutritional molecular forms which their evolving organisms could take on, transform into homozyan molecular forms and incorporate in their homozyan economy; and thereon underwent those dynamic, progressive, cumulative, sequential mutations by means of which the organisms of the phylum's archeohomozyan species became evolutionally metamorphosed into the earlier gradations of forms of the species paleohomozya. These are described as having been cream-colored. The archeohomozyan forms on the north polar continent did not become extinct, did not undergo further mutation, remained in their various archeohomozyan states.

At some subsequent time during an early period of the Paleogeologic era, new crustal disturbances separated the Ural addition from the original north polar continental mass and left it to stand there alone, for the first time, for some two hundred millions of years during which its paleohomozyan forms continued to evolve and eventually produced their amphibian metamorphosis. But upon this landmass no phase ever became wholly extinct as the phylum produced each progressive new metamorphosis so that thereon human organisms of all types from earliest archeohomozya to late paleohomozya existed contemporaneously.

Gradually through the later epochs of this Paleogeologic era, the crustal movements which produced the other late paleogeologic dry lands united this Ural mass geo-temporarily with those dry lands which lifting from here south and east from south diagonally through the latitudes and longitudes, gave habitat to those emigrant late Ural paleohomozya who emigrant, upon these new lands, peopling them, became thereon the paleohomozyan progenitors of the mesohomozyan forbears of that ethnic of the species neohomozya of the phylum Anthrozoa homozya anima sapiens gās who were the ancestors of hemispherical Bushmen as thereon their descendents continuing to breed during the 150,000,000 years of the Mesogeologic era proceeded through those various stages of homozyan evolution which brought them to that particular level which would be classifiable as late Anthropomesohomozya. For some few tens of millenia of years these lands were so attached and then this Ural dry landmass became re-isolated. Its homozyan inhabitants were still of the species paleohomozya. And again this land stood there by itself.

Upon the Ural as upon these other lands, during the first 110,000,000 of the years of the Mesogeologic era which in sum are allotted to its Triassic, Jurassic and Comanchean (early Cretaceous) periods, the organisms of the human phylum proceeded in their evolution. But the organisms of the north polar continent still remained for the most part in their archeohomozyan status to the end of the Cretaceous period of the Mesogeologic era. During the Comanchean

period of the Mesogeologic era the great Comanchean Cordilleran disturbances united the Ural mass with the adjacent extension of these Comanchean mountain ranges and some of the early mesohomozoa of the Urals migrated onto the Comanchean Cordilleran lands. This time, Ural originees moved onto lands some far portions of which were remnants of the lands onto which some of the Ural paleohomozoa had migrated and upon which the early paleo-mesohomozoan mutations had occurred and the ensuing mixture of the descendants of the both of which upon the Comanchean Cordilleran lands subsequently gave rise to that ethnic of the species mesohomozoa, the descendants of whom eventually during the hemispherical era gave rise to that variety of the Comanchean Cordilleran neohomozoan ethnic which constitutes the Eastern Hemisphere's Mongolics.

But again the fusion was only temporary. Again during these same Comanchean disturbances this Ural landmass became re-isolated, still bearing its paleohomozoa and its mesohomozoa. A strange and recurrently lonely sort of history. The Ural landmass entered the Neogeologic era a solitaire, upholding its original species of paleohomozoa and all of the metamorphoses in between that and its middle mesohomozoan metamorphosis. In these forms, then, homo peopled the inhabitable earth during the geologically relatively quiet 40,000,000 years of the Cretaceous period of this Mesogeologic era producing those mutations which brought the organisms of the phylum gradually through the earlier part of their mesohomozoan evolutionary metamorphoses and upon that one portion of the land which gave origin to Bushman ethnic precociously producing those mutations which brought that time-space section of the human phylum which inhabited those lands during that period of that era to its neohomozoan level. And the lands of the earth upheld all of these varieties of the various types of the four species of the organisms of Anthrozoa *homo sapiens*, none of which species had become wholly extinct.

The homozoan organisms on the Ural mass remained in their middle mesohomozoan forms: those on the north polar continent remained in their archeohomozoan forms; those on the new lands who achieved their mesohomozoan forms, on one portion produced an early neohomozoan mutation. These mesohomozoa on these lands are described as having been yellow; they produced a yellow neohomozoan ethnic.

During the Mesogeologic period of the formation of the Comanchean Cordillera these lands were populated by migrants from the Urals and mesohomozoan migrants from those of these new mesogeologic lands that became incorporated within them and mixing thereon through the ensuing periods performed those mutations which eventually wrought the great Comanchean Cordilleran ethnic of late mesohomozoa the evolutionary metamorphoses of which through the Neogeologic era produced the Comanchean Cordilleran ethnic of neohomozoa. They were originally bronze.

This is not the end of the saga of the circum-north polar lands and their contribution to the human race.

v. THE SO-CALLED CAUCASIAN RACE

In this classification the inflection-languaged peoples are known in two main divisions, Indo-Celtics⁹ and Semitic. Giuseppe Sergi, Italian anthropologist,¹⁰ described the dolichocephalic, mesognathous, agglutinative-languaged, browner organisms and named them the Mediterranean subvariety of Blumenbach's proposed Caucasian ethnic, so misnaming them from the area in which he thought them to be and to have been found. The characteristics of the organisms of the peoples of the two ethnics, the burnt-face and the pale-face, who were the progenitors of the peoples who are currently classified as the Caucasian race of neohomozoa are distinctive. The pale-face ethnic organism is whitish-pinkish-bluish-pale-yellowish to very pink that becomes ruggedly pink on long exposure to the elements; the hair, wavy in cross section and growing out of a straight follicle, is red in color varying from pale straw-blond through golden-blond to reddish-gold, red, red-red; the cranium is mesocephalic, being round or square-headedness; the jaw is orthognathous; the chin recedes but is square. They speak a vowel language which they inflect. The burnt-face ethnic organism is tannish, brownish, bronze to black-brown; the hair, wavy, oval in cross section and growing out of a straight follicle, is brown in color varying from tan to brown, dark-brown, through blackish-brown to black-brown; the cranium is dolichocephalic, the jaw is mesognathous. They speak a consonantal isolating agglutinating language.

Because of the hair being oval in cross section and growing out of a straight follicle, the peoples of these two distinctive ethnics were classified as one ethnic by Blumenbach¹¹ in A.D. 1775, and because he believed those of the people of the Caucasus mountain region whom he reviewed at that time to have been the typical group, he named this his proposed ethnic the Caucasian race. And even though he concedes that these two types are not necessarily and not probably of common origin and states that neither are of Caucasian origin, and that many of those whom he studied were mixes of the two ethnics, still, by one of those vagaries of American acceptances and usages this classification and this naming are still retained and taught.

Other, less superficially produced, classifications, consider these so-called Caucasian ethnics to be, in reality, two distinct ethnics of neohomozoa both of which do have hair oval in cross section, neither of which are Caucasian in origin; one having come into the hemispherical formation on a fairly vast sub-continental-sized landmass which was a Neogeologic Miocene remnant of the largest of the Eocene new dry land conformations; the other, comprising the progenitors of both the Indo-Celtics and the Semites, having arrived later on an isolated northern landmass; the first of these two neohomozoan ethnic metamorphoses occurred during the late millennia of the Eocene period of the Neogeologic era upon the great Eocene Cordilleran continental conformation; this latter, during the late millennia of the Miocene period upon this isolated northern Ural landmass, in origins at least 10,000,000 years apart.

vi. THE EOCENE CORDILLERAN ETHNIC OF NEOHOMOZOIA

The Rand McNally Standard Atlas, 1949 edition, was used by the author as a reference for the geographic descriptions in Section 6.

Those of the neohomozoans whom Sergi classified as Mediterraneans are described by him as a race dwelling about the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and comprising the ancient Iberian, Ligurian, Pelasgian, Egypto-Hamitic peoples, together with their descendents. Other ethnologists have called them, Iberians; others, Hamites; still others, ancient Pelasgians. Further, more recent, findings, however, have indicated these people to have been but a local part of a larger race; the native habitat of which seems to have included the entire Eurafasian landmass, approximately that portion of the Eastern Hemisphere which lies south of 48° north longitude to the equatorial regions; hence, either the name Mediterranean Eurafasian, or Eurafasian rather than Mediterranean would possibly be a clearer appellation of this race, although their autonym may have been Retu or Rezu. They seem to have been the original neohomozoan indigenees of this portion of the greater eastern hemispherical landmass, the great dolichocephalic agglutinative-languaged Eurafasian circum-Mediterranean north-circum-Indian Ocean neohomozoan ethnic of the hemispherical era, a humanly highly-cultured people.

On this landmass, outlining its extensions, are the north African mountains of the Sinai Peninsula, the mountains of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Uganda and Kenya and Somalia, the western Nile Valley highlands, and the Fayum, the northern highlands of Libya and Tunisia, the Atlas mountain system and its extensions into the Spanish Peninsula, the Pyrenees, French Massif Central, Maritime, Piedmont, Pennines, Bernese, Lepontine, Rhaetian Alps, Carpathians, Apennines, Caucasus, Zagrus, Hindu Kush, Karakoram, Tien Shan, Himalayas, and the ranges of China east to the sea. Looked down upon, as from high over the North Pole, these geologic formations are seen to form another compound spiral; a spiral not connected with the great Comanchean Cordilleran spiral. This is the Eocene Cordilleran spiral. It includes, also, the Alleghenies of the Western Hemisphere. Its incidence brought up old sea bottom that had known the archaic calcium carbonate depositing organisms of the Archeogeologic era, the paleo-invertebrata and vertebrate fishes and the amphibia of the Paleogeologic era and united it with old remnantal dry lands that had known the paleogeologic amphibia since the late Paleogeologic era and the Mesogeologic reptilia since the end of the Paleogeologic era, the old red limestone, the carboniferous limestone and the carboniferous vegetation, some parts of which it raised up on high along with the raised sea bottom lands and mixed with these, but not too greatly, the raw gneiss and granite and feldspar and igneous rock of the raw lithosphere from beneath the sea bottom and surface soil, formed the great new continuous Eocene Cordilleran landmass.

The north polar continent, the Urals, the great Comanchean Cordilleran spiral and their high lands, the Cretaceous remnants of the over-thin crustal parts, the fires coming up through the waters of the sea, the lurid painting of the sun's set and the too sublime glory of the afterglow; the Eocene Alleghenies, Alps, Pyrenees, Caucasus, Himalayas, and all of the beautiful new lands in between with the seas miles deep: this was a wonderful world the Eocene would have tooled. But the fires quenched, the sea calmed, the sky ceased its redundancy, so that the patterns of light came through in the regular law and order of their cosmic emergence. And then, earth's axis still lifting its northern pole, parts of the newly upped lands collapsed; this time on the Atlantic side and without brimstone and ashes and the great Atlantic Ocean became less deep and more broad. Then the Eocene after 20,000,000 years gave over to the Oligocene. But early during that time, into that beautiful new Eocene dry land, some part of which the Atlantic now covers, middle mesohomozoa had migrated from its older habitats and filled it with the new glad sound of its voice. No clicking he and she, this late mesohomozoan ethnic which this land produced used its new-formed vocal cords, roared and shouted, whelmed a phylum's melody. These new lands were not contaminated by the fallout of the late Cretaceous explosive escape of the core's atomic fissions and the light patterns which Anthropomesohomozoa could take on, transform and emit were again coming through; hence, thereon the human phylum's progressive and cumulative metamorphosis again proceeded. On one particular zone where the land and the light patterns were most effective, the contours and the biochemistry of the forebears of the brunette one of the two types of these paleface ethnics of hemispherical neohomozoa were achieved gradually through some tens of millions of years, but only after some persistent phyletic elimination of outmoded models.

During the millennia of its inception some few mesohomozoan and fringing late paleohomozoan natives of some of these southerly and easterly contiguous old landmasses which had not been decimated came into the newly forming Eocene Cordilleran landmass upon these old remnantal dry lands on which they had been born as these lands were incorporated in the great new mass, each from its own landmass, overrunning portions of the upped sea bottom lands and distributing themselves over adjacent portions of these new dry lands, each such incorporated variety being more or less definitely confined within the area of limitation of the possibility of migration of its organisms. These brought with them, each variety of each species, its anthropohomozoan interpretation of the evolvement of the cosmic gamut of the total manifestation as it had occurred through them and by way of them on those regions of the earth during those periods of those eras of its geo-cosmic processes. Having carried what they thus would into the newly forming Eocene Cordilleran landmass, they thereafter continued for awhile not producing any further metamorphoses and then died out, placing their anthropohomozoan, human, wrought atoms and molecules into the soil, no longer into the phylum. Upon other old Cretaceous parts, although it remained extant, mesohomozoa did not progress as it did on the new Eocene lands. Upon those parts, mesohomozoa

produced several transient varieties of neohomozoa the ancestral organisms of which had been mixed, during an earlier mesohomozoan stage, with the Comanchean Cordilleran mesohomo, the mix having occurred in those areas where the changing contours of the dry lands of the two periods touched or touched and fused and then again untouched. These mixed variants of neohomozoa came first upon this Eocene landmass, irregular broods that later perished.

vii. IN POSSIBLE SLIGHT EVIDENCE

Illustrations intended for this subsection will be available for the reader at the Museum of OsteopathySM in their Online Dr. Charlotte Weaver Collection filed as 1-11-7 (www.atsu.edu/museum).

At one time during these millennia of its incipience, a portion of the newly forming Eocene Cordilleran landmass, lifting northward and northeastward, touched so that the Ural formation temporarily joined, only to become re-isolated during the ensuing millennia of that period. During the time of its Eocene Cordilleran fusion the Ural formation contributed migrants of its middle mesohomozoa to the new land. Thereon this migrant portion of those middle mesohomozoan organisms from the Urals formed a late middle mesohomozoan ethnic that produced on these new lands, that had been sea bottom lands and Triassic lands of green vegetation not so close to the Cretaceous explosions, the finest late mesohomozoa the earth has known. Gradually filling the entire main portion of the new Eocene Cordilleran lands, these late mesohomozoa remained as such through many millions of years and thereon reached a steady and regular fine late mesohomozoan evolution, a definite ethnic of the species mesohomozoa which represented the peak of anthropomesohomozoan evolution, a great and noble and productive peak, an ethnos of the species mesohomozoa, remaining so through the few millions of years of the ensuing epoch of this period.

In the Vedic account of the evolution of the human phylum, which, again, I have not read in the Sanskrit, the final ethnics of the species mesohomozoa were the great human reptiles: axiated vertebrated paleohomozoa, these had had, at first, a beautiful exquisitely poised head, a long slim body that ended in a tail; then, with these this species developed two arms; then two legs; were sexless parthenogens, oviparous, being egg-born and egg-laying paleozoans. Gradually, through the 178.6 million years of the Mesogeologic era, some of these self-reproducing parthenogenic mesohomozoa, wherever they occurred, began to arrive from their eggs some without tails. Then some tailed and some untailed began to arrive as self-reproducing, androgynous, bisexual, hermaphroditic ovipara. Gradually these organisms produced by the hermaphroditic womb-bearing ovipara began to arrive differentiated into two types, one of which was mammalian womb-bearing ovipara, laying its eggs in its oviduct through which they traveled to arrive at and enter its abdominal

cavity close to the openings of the fimbriated end of the fallopian tube which is the channel from the abdominal cavity to the womb; the other of which, the womb having shriveled, was a non-womb-bearing ovipara which laid its eggs in the receptacle of the womb-bearing type from which they entered the womb, found the opening from the womb into the channel from the abdominal cavity where, meeting the other, they, spawning, produced a fertile egg which there grew a shell and was laid by the hostess organism. These eggs were oviparous. These forms were singularly sterile but copulatively fertile: alone, neither could reproduce; copulatively, joined in a common parentage, they produced at first a late-meso mammalian homozygote form. Then, after many millennia, these eggs at the neohomozygote phase ceased to form a shell, but, instead, the outer membrane became phagocytic upon the lining of the womb, eroded it in a small area and inserted its feeders. The womb-bearing organism, so invaded, accepted the parasitism of the ontogen, nourished it and gestated it and, eventually rejecting it, gave it birth. But, in the meantime, the womb-bearing organisms had begun to grow mammae, and when the ontogen was ejected by the womb, it could fasten itself to this phylogenetically prepared source of exclusively human phylogenetic food supply with the consent of the hostess organism.

In his *New Light on the Most Ancient East*, Childe¹² presents a photograph, a photostat of which is on file at the Andrew Taylor Still Museum, of a figurine of a nude human physical organism, now in the British Museum, or was at the time of his writing, 1934 A.D., which was found in the Amratian level of the Tasian culture of the Nile Valley. Whoever did this figurine was a true artist, for it is an exquisite thing having the intrinsic beauty of poise and balance which well evolved muscle and joint interoceptors produce reflexly and, therefore, it could be admitted that this sculptor was a good and faithful reporter of what he saw; hence, the figurine is probably faithful portraiture of some human physical organism of his time; possibly an unusual human organism of his time; hence, the subject of his artist's interest. It is a transition form presenting certain characteristics of *homo sauriansis*, certain characteristics of *homo mammalia* and certain characteristics of *neohomo*. It also has some characteristics of an androgyne. Some small parts of the figurine, as photographed, apparently are restorations, not enough to alter its original story. This is a figure which has breasts like the current female organisms of *neohomozygote* but on which no *mons veneris* is marked nor is there any male phallus indicated. In this culture, and in other contemporary cultures, the phallus when it is there on the organism is as faithfully portrayed when the nude figure is sculpted or drawn or engraved or painted as are the other features, the *mons* being indicated by crosshatched lines either with or without the underlying mound. These were portrayed because they are there when they are there. This figure portrays neither; therefore, the suggestion arises that neither were there to have been portrayed. The figurine has all of the characteristics of an exaggerated hypophyseal regressive neohomozygote syndrome as it occurs currently, not infrequently, in *neohomozygote* and is in extreme degree a faithful picture of the typical figures produced by that syndrome. Both types of the current neohomozygote organism produce this syndrome when the specific related

function of the hypophysis cerebri is in a specific type of distress. In both male and female organisms the hypophyseal condition produces a syndrome, the various degrees of intensity of which as displayed by the various so-afflicted neohomozoan organisms when analyzed and overlaid in outline, the one upon the other produces a caricature of a progressive neohomozoan regression which regresses through a mammalian level to a saurian level to an approaching level at which distinctive differentiating secondary sex characteristics all but disappear to a level in which the copulative sex urge is negligible to absent. I have seen one such externally apparently male organism in surgery that had as well developed a womb as it had a prostate.

In this syndrome the shoulder blades are underdeveloped, the arms and chest are over-slender, the hands weak, the torso above the pelvis slight, the mammae are overdeveloped in the male and underdeveloped in the female so that they look alike; taken out of their context could not be told apart. The abdomen is flat. Fat deposits hugely over the pelvic girdle, the buttocks, thighs and lower extremities. The gonads are underdeveloped; there is a marked tendency toward amenorrhoea in the female and a tendency toward aspermogenesis in the male. Usually these organisms are possessed of superior central cerebrospinal nervous development with above average intellect, as though the epiphysis cerebri had over-inhibited the ontogenesis of some parts of the hypophysis, thus producing a complex picture composed of progressive retardation of the supremacy of the hypophysis as an agent in the progressive and cumulative metamorphoses of the anthropozoan organism.

Along with this syndrome, the figurine is peculiarly definitive of a saurian which has achieved the status of a biped, but has only just achieved it, so that the typical physiological curves of the spine of the successful human biped organism of the neohomozoan species have not yet become established or, if the subject was a ... [genetic] throwback, has forgone. The fact of the breasts of the figurine would indicate that the organism was possibly, but not necessarily, fertile and reproductive. The lack of external genitalia would then, in that case, indicate either an androgynous development of the internal reproductive apparatus or a parthenogenous development. The figure is distinctly complacently altruistic, potently autoerotic, pleasantly and productively so. And it is intelligent.

How informative it would have been had this artist portrayed as faithfully the uperprosencephalon of the model of which this figurine bears evidence of being so faithful a portrait. And who is one to say that such scientific ability was not achieved by this artist and his contemporaries and their ancestral predecessors. An ethnic which produced this culture which produced the artist who produced this figurine had produced an organism with a scientific eye that could see and take detailed note, a brain that could report the eye's intake to the hand, a hand with such finely developed motor, sensory and proprioceptor nerves that it could fashion that which the brain so reported to it. There is this constant reaching backward of current neohomozoan awareness through some ever present vaguely grasped but epicritic subjective certainty, like bits

of fractured crystal in pure sunlight, to the source of a former well produced, well organized, well formulated, gratefully present, yet un-present science. And there is this constant tendency to search for something that has been, and this sure impulse as though were one to reach out one's hand, or one's brain, and prehend, or, rather, apprehend that which gives rise to the stimulus; one would make contact and the hiatus which exists between the source of the stimulus and one's epicritically assayed conscious comprehension would have become transformed into a continuity. Were that to occur one could speak of that culture at first hand. For one could look and see and know that science and the humanity which produced it.

As to shell-bearing, oviparous, human physical organisms: occasionally, otherwise normal neohomozoan placentae occur which show multiple areas of individually varying degrees of calcification; sometimes with quite large multiple calcified areas. I have attended one accouchement in which the placenta was so almost completely calcified as to look like one great calcified egg shell, from which, when broken open by the parturient womb, the waters flowed in a normal manner preceding the expulsion of the perfectly formed neohomozoan child, in this case a girl child that came forth in the usual neohomozoan manner. The calcified placenta, then crushed within the still contracting womb, became delivered as the afterbirth as in any normal delivery of the placental tissues. In post partum reconstruction, this placenta made a huge egg-shaped housing from within which a normal umbilical cord had extended to the foetus in the usual way. This same set of parent organisms had produced two other neohomozoan bodies, one of which was a beautiful, splendid, calcium irregular, high-grade moron, male body which exhibited calcium phosphate hunger which manifested in many seemingly anormal ways, like a puppy which under similar circumstances will, if deprived of other sources of supply gnaw its own little paws. The other sibling had rickets which is a calcium carbonate-calcium phosphate irregularity.

And as to tails, occasionally the regressed neohomozoan osseous rudiment which is the fused five or six vertebrated coccyx fails to turn under forward and remains in its outmoded axial position and this neohomozoan organism wears a rudimentary tail until the surgeon amputates it or the osteopathic physician tucks it under as it should be. Much current neohomozoan coccygeal pain frequently comes from that organisms' indifferently tucked-under, regressed, caudal vestige, especially in the more sedentary of these organisms.

viii. BURNT FACES

Through their millions of years the mesohomozoa of the Eocene Cordilleran landmass who were indigenous descendents of the Ural middle-mesohomozoan immigrants were first androgyne, womb-bearing, fertile ovipara; then they were of two types, a hemi-sexed, individually sterile, copulatively fertile ovipara of two varieties, male and female, and a neutral type individually

sterile and copulatively sterile either wombed or unwombed. Of these latter, the copulatively fertile organisms eventually underwent the final neohomozoan metamorphosis. Populating this their land, these indigenous late mesohomozoan descendents of the middle mesohomozoan Ural immigrants produced a great mesohomozoan civilization, and, eventually, produced gradually a general autochthonous mesohomozoan metamorphosis, produced a neohomozoan ethnic of the highest phyletic order which knew no lack of and no hiatus between its meso-ancestral culture and its neo-carrying forward of its heritage. Produced a neohomozoan ethnic that knew no lack of background mesohomozoan phyletic maturity in its incipience as had the Bushman neohomozoan ethnic and, although to lesser degrees, the Negro and the Comanchean Cordilleran neohomozoan ethnics. Knew an external rhinencephalic appendicular formation bespeaking a superiorly evolved and developed rhinenprosencephalon, different than these other neohomozoan ethnics so that its nose arched with restrained hauteur from a reticently narrow base set between the forward parts of well produced zygomatic arches of its facial bones over which its brow came reliably forward the overhang portion of their mildly beetling frontal bones not filled with resounding air spaces for the amplification of their vocal sound-off but with the prefrontal areas of the frontal lobes of the cortex of the uperprosencephalic portion of the prosencephalon, and especially, very especially, with the pre-prefrontal area and its immediately neighboring regions. Their crowns were high and full so that the epiphyseal complex and its pathways found ample housing for their profoundly meaningful activities. Having these, these organisms knew, also, the vocal body song and the thalamic vowelization and the deep skin coloring of the Negritian ethnic. Knew no stringency of calcium carbonate, no lack of humanly usable phosphorous, no tendency toward thymic failure, no adrenal overcompensation, as had the Comanchean Cordilleran ethnics, for the calcium carbonate had been prepared by the Archean sea organisms; and the seeding edible green plants and the roe of the fishes offered the phosphorous; and usable copper which had been prepared through how many millions of years by the oysters was there in sufficient amounts. These things were in the soil along with the iron and the usable sulphur and nitrogen and carbon, molybdenum, cobalt, iron and the necessary rare earths. The air was clean, the photosphere was pure again; the atoms of the solar system had absorbed the moieties and the patterns of the fissioned fallout and transformed them within their own economy. The right pattern complexes of light were coming through and the mesohomozoan organisms which produced this ethnic were prepared to collect, transform, re-pattern and emit. The thymus, the thymic phosphates, the billions of gray cells of the homozoan uperprosencephalon were well evolved, well developed, unaberrant, full functioning so that these neohomozoan organisms were endowed with a superior cortical intelligence, produced a superior human cephalic radiance. A superior late mesohomozoan ethnic produced a superior late mesohomozoan metamorphosis which produced a superior neohomozoan ethnic. The skin layer, the muscle layer, the viscera of the visceral cavity, the central bony axis, the central cerebrospinal

nervous system, the central fiber of the central canal, the subcommissural organ, the fibers from the subcommissural organ to the posterior lobe of the epiphysis cerebri, these were well done and in harmonious, healthy, unaberrant, interfunctional relationships. The sulphur and the scleroprotein, the copper and the melanin, the Vitamin D and the parathyroids, the calcium carbonate, the calcium phosphate and the osseous tissue, the true bone, enhousing the central cerebrospinal nervous system, these were well evolved and well developed.

The lungs, the respiratory column of air, the vocal cords, the glottis, the nasal and buccal passages, the muscles of the face, these too, were well evolved, well developed, healthy, unaberrant and full functioning. Of all contemporary hemispherical era neohomozoan peoples, those who are descendents of this Eocene Cordilleran neohomozoan ethnic have kept the phylum's full song! This is the ethnic that first so sang! The great and stirring beauty of the Eocene ethnic's natural use of cortically modified voweled vocalization is a special something of which all neohomozoa is aware. The spoken language of these descendents of this Eocene Cordilleran neohomozoan ethnic is a vocal body song, a voweled thalamic song and an isolating cortical speech; therein lies its distinctive quality. It sounds forth on its vowels; upon its voweled sound it articulates its consonants.

¹David Diringer, *The Alphabet* (New York: Philosophical Library, 1948), pp. 23-24

²Ernst Heinrich Haeckel, (1834-1919), German biologist.

³Webster's New International Dictionary, s.v. "Hottentot".

⁴For a more recent discussion of polygenic inheritance involved in the inheritance of human skin color in man, see W. K. Purves, G. H. Orians, H. G. Heller, and D. Sadava, *Life: The Science of Biology*, 5th ed (W. H. Freeman & Co., 1998). [Ed.]

⁵In context it appears that the author's intent was adrenochrome. For a more recent discussion of the oxidation of adrenaline,, see Lewis Landsberg and James B. Young, "Catecholamines and the Adrenal Medulla," p. 635 in Jean D. Wilson and Daniel W. Foster, eds., *Williams Textbook of Endocrinology*, 8th ed. (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co., 1992). [Ed.]

⁶For Central Asia and Siberia, see Arne Michael Tallgren, Inner Asiatic and Siberian Rock Pictures, "Eurasia [septentrionalis antiqua]," 1933.

⁷Diringer, *op. cit.*, pp. 25-26, Figs. 5 and 6.

⁸In context it appears that the author's intent was adrenochrome. [Ed.]

⁹Called also Indo-Europeans.

¹⁰Giuseppe Sergi, (1841-1936), Italian anthropologist, .

¹¹Johann Frederick Blumenbach, (1752-1840), German naturalist and physiologist, .

¹²V. Gordon Childe, *New Light on the Most Ancient East*, (London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., 1935).